Fig: 8

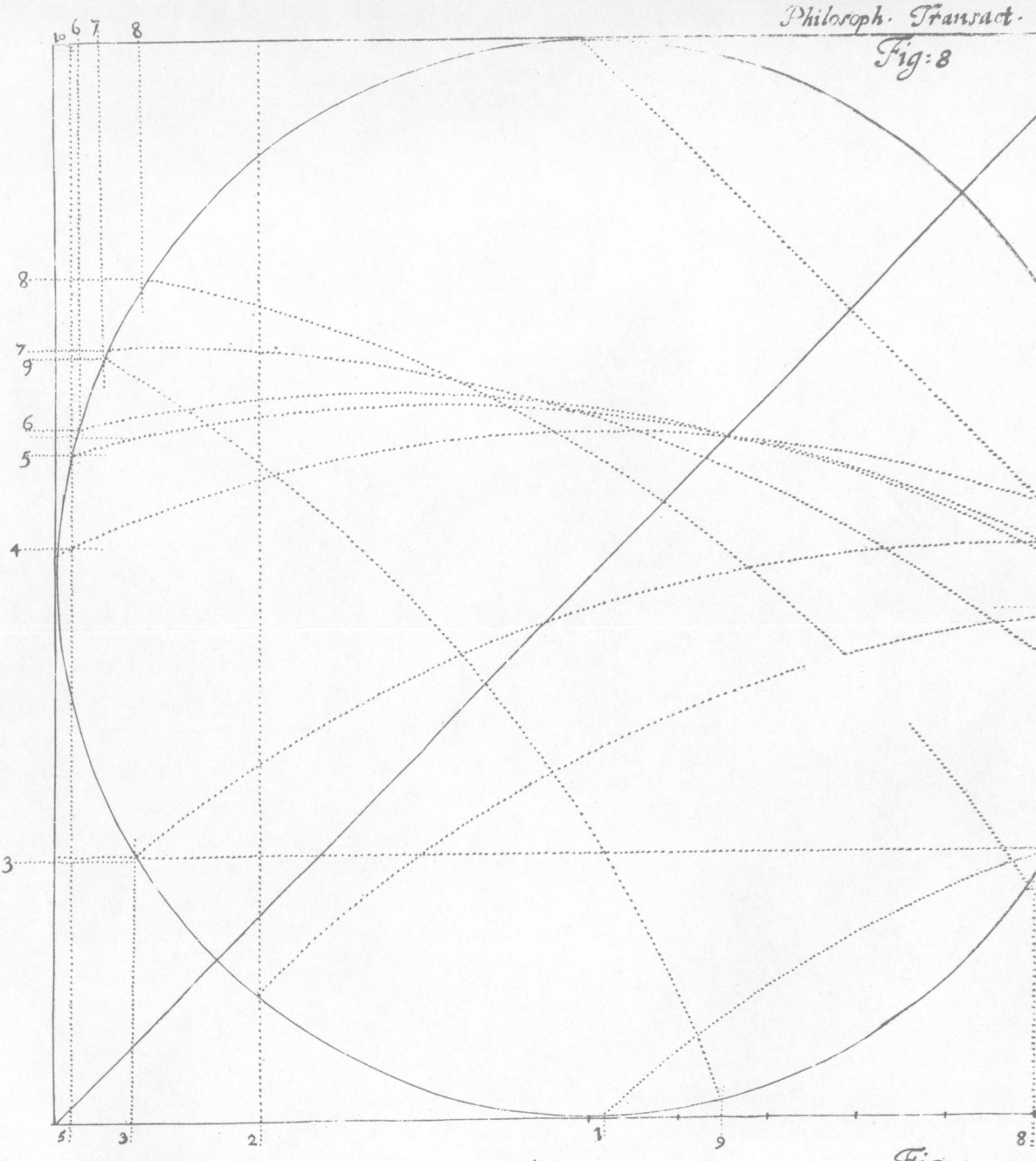


Fig. 1

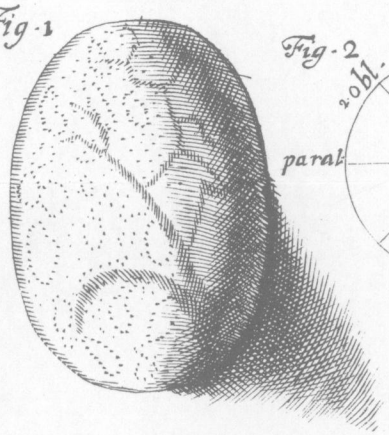


Fig. 2

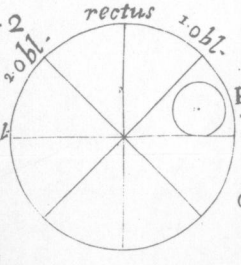


Fig. 3.

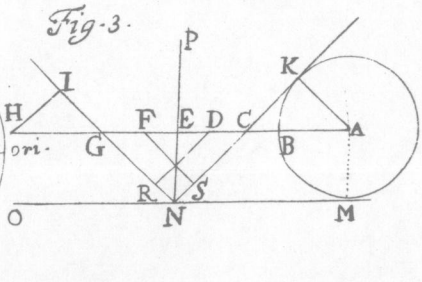
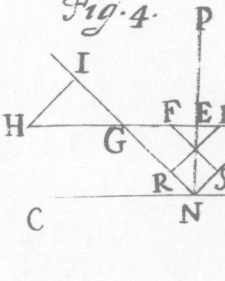
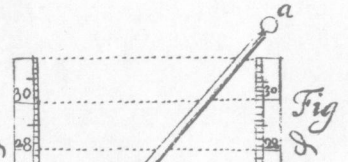


Fig. 4.





Fig

A

Fig: 8

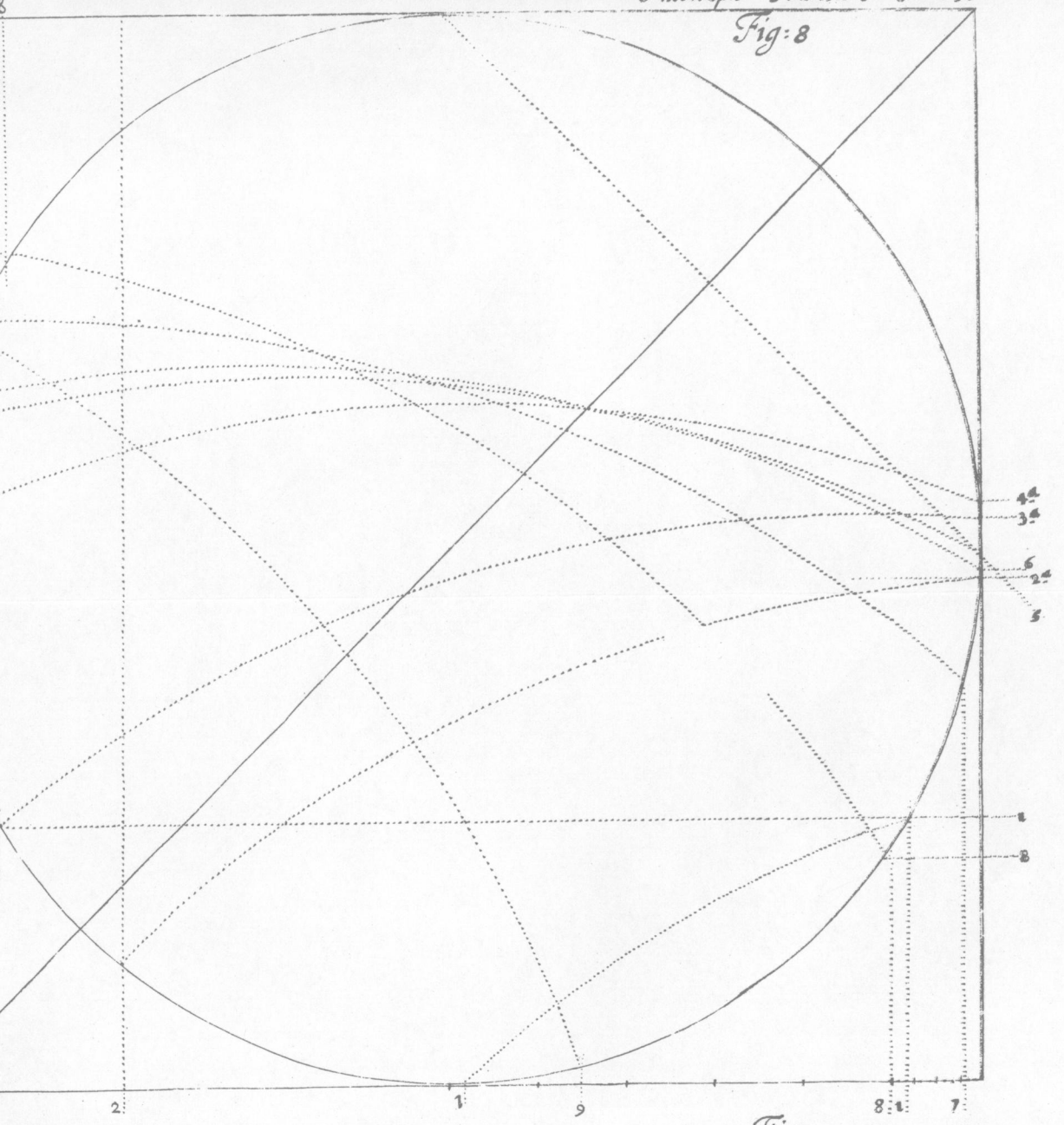


Fig. 2

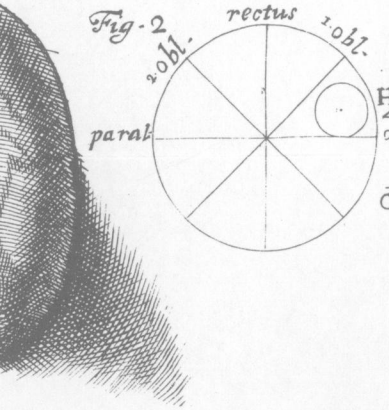


Fig. 3

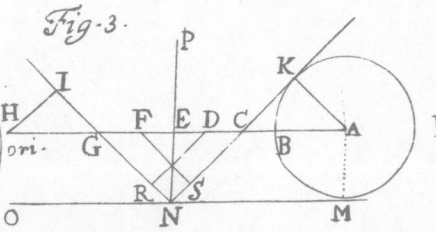
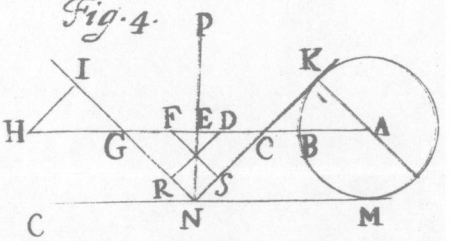


Fig. 4



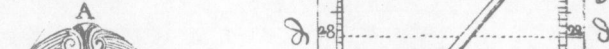


Fig 10

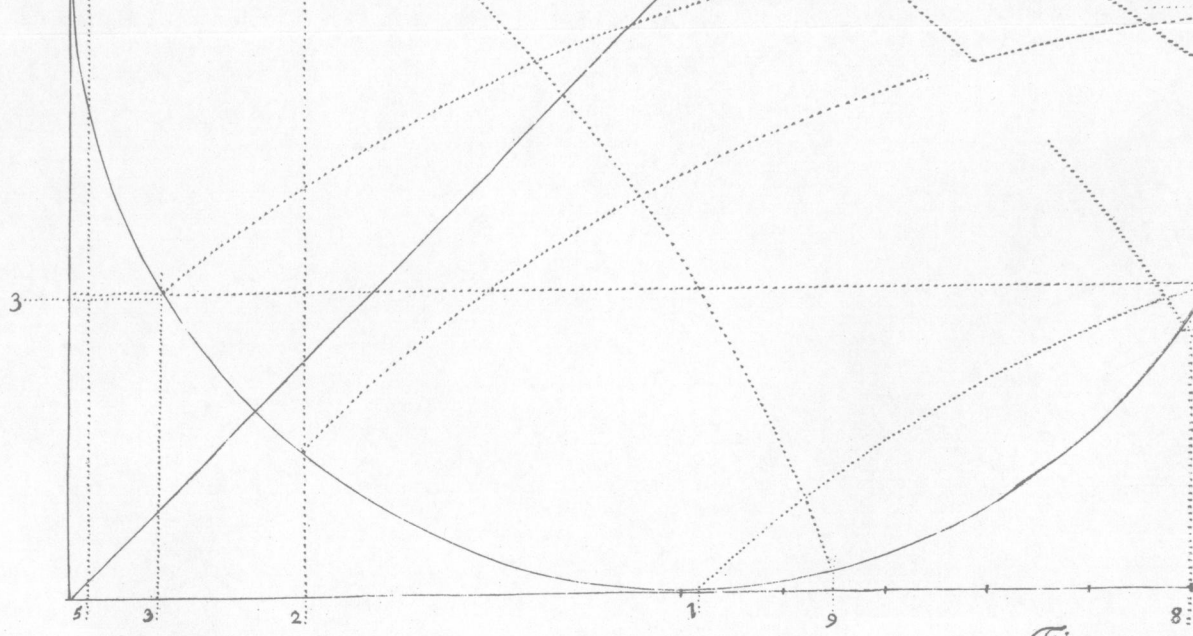


Fig. 1

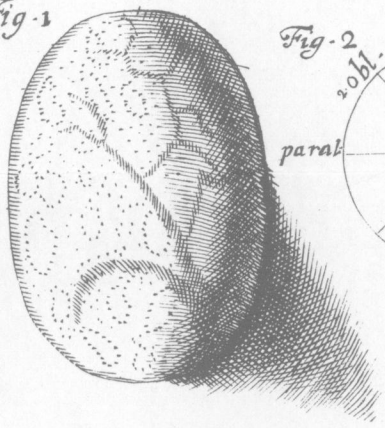


Fig. 2

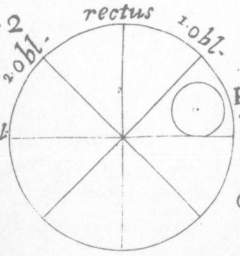


Fig. 3.

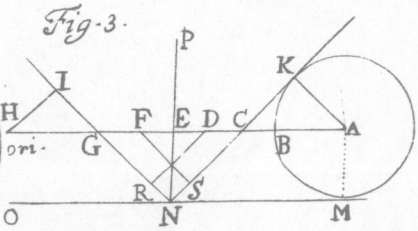


Fig. 4.

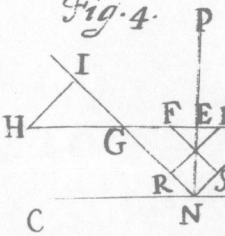


Fig. 5

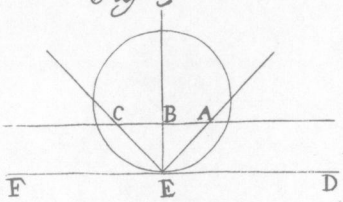


Fig. 6

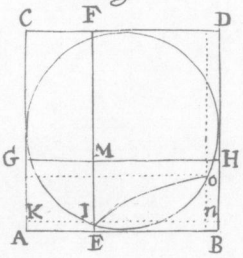
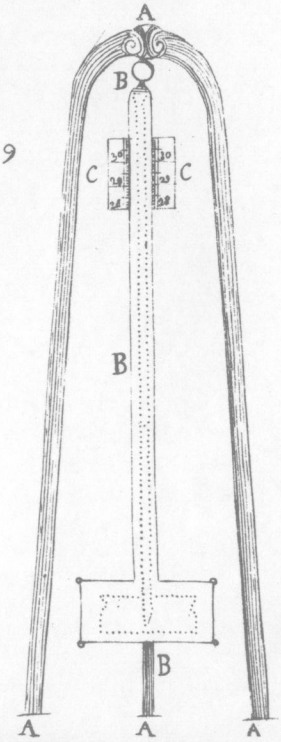
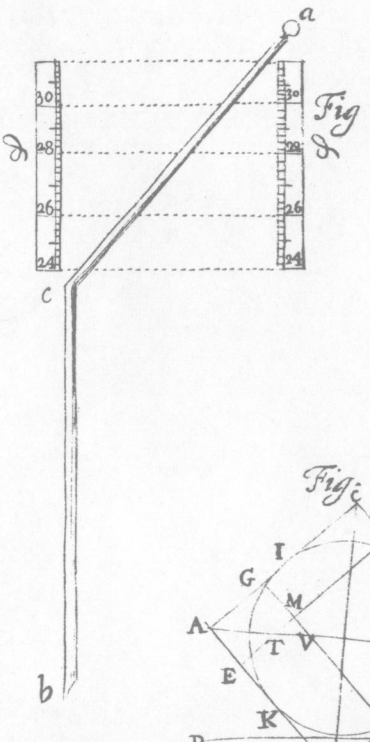


Fig. 9





Fig

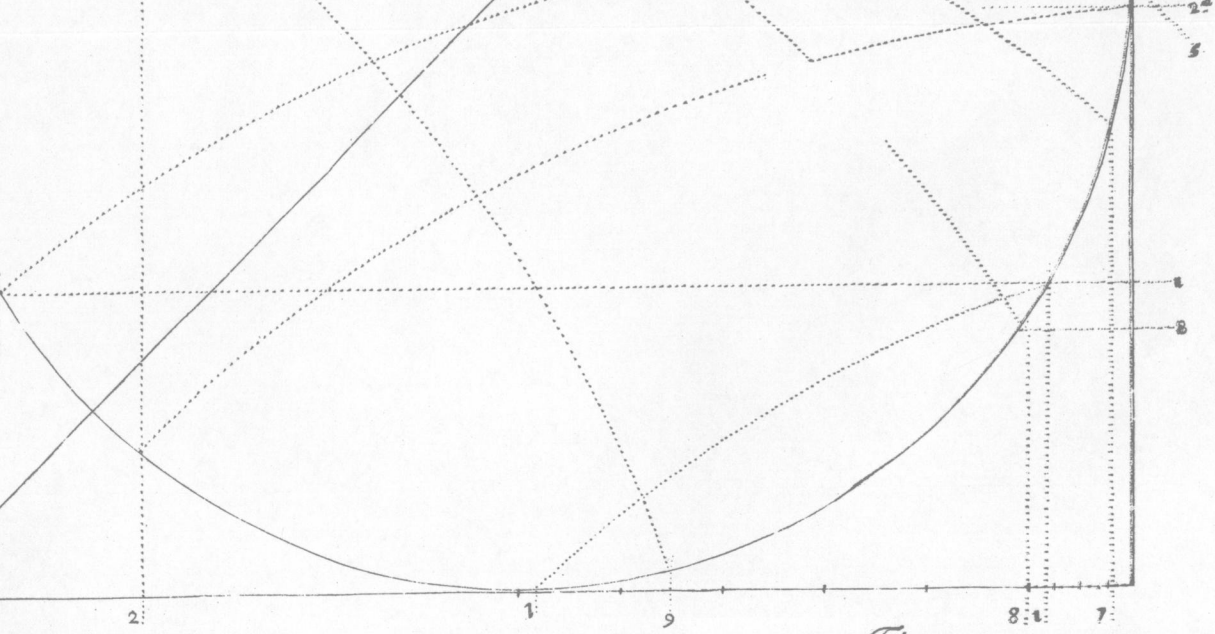


Fig. 2

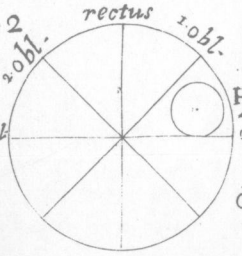


Fig. 3

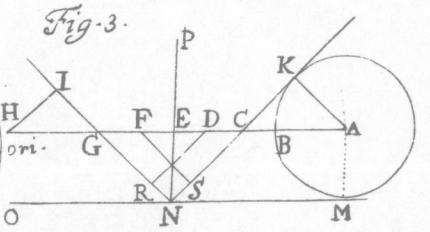
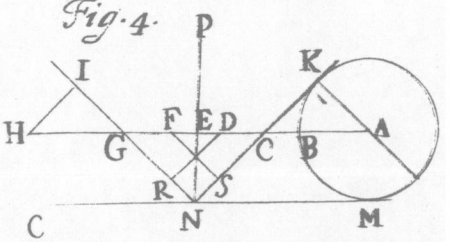


Fig. 4



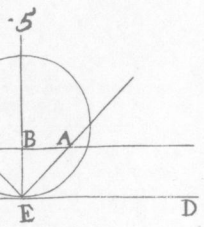


Fig. 6

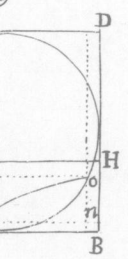


Fig. 9

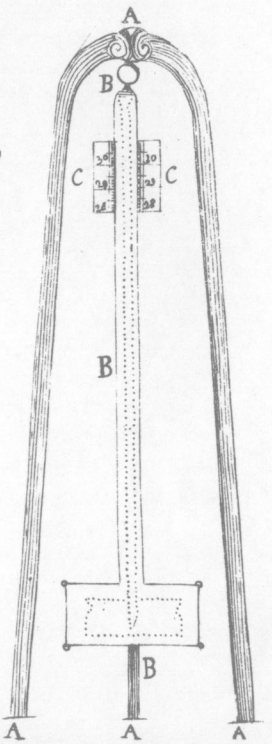


Fig. 10

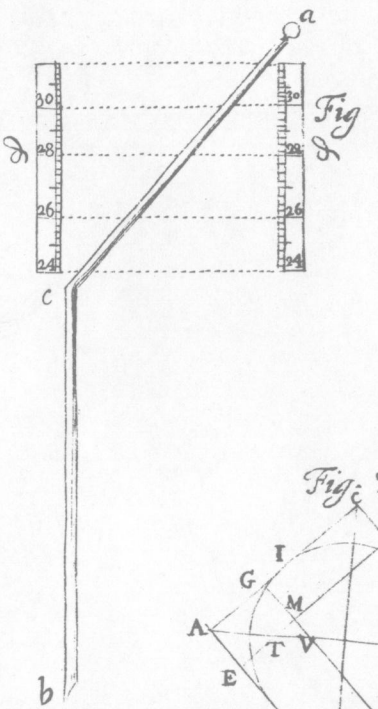
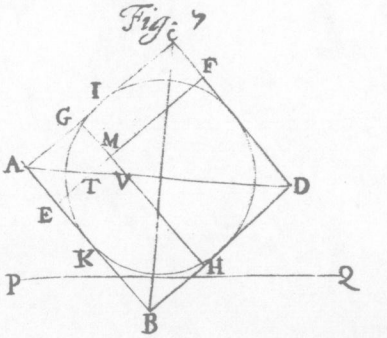


Fig. 7



Membranous part of the Bladder, as he ſays, cut in the Operation, yet the Patient recovered and became perfectly well.

But theſe, and ſuch like ſurpriſing Cures, I take to be erratick or Anomalous, if I may ſo call them; becauſe they happen ſeldom, and when they do, ſeem to be contrary to the ſetled Rules of Phyſick; and therefore can little avail in guiding a Man's Practice, according to the Saying, *Quæ Rara ſunt, not ſunt Artis:* And notwithſtanding ſeveral ſuch rare Caſes, daily Experience will vouch for the Authority of that Aphoriſm of *Hippocrates*, Κύστιν διαπεπτηκυῖαν θανατώδες, *cui Secta eſt veſica lethale eſt*, as not being founded on a few Examples or a Notion, but what commonly holds true, or as *Hippocrates* often expreſſes it, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, *for the moſt part*, which is a ſufficient, and indeed the only Principle on which we may conſtitute a ſtanding Rule in Phyſick; for as the Judicious *Celſus* has truly obſerved in his Preface to his Book *de Re Medica, Vix ulla Perpetua Præcepta Medicinalis Ars recipit.*

IV. *Eclipſis Lunaris Obſervatio, facta Roterodami die 29. Octobris Anni 1697. N. S. A Jacobo Caſſini, R. Ac. Pariſienſis Socio.*

ECliplis Lunæ diei 29 Octobris anni 1697. obſervata eſt Roterodami per Teleſcopium quatuor ferè pedum Pariſienſium oculari convexo in cujus foco erant fila quatuor ſeſe in axe interſecantia ad angulos rectos & ſemirectos, ad Phaſes dimetiendas, macularumque Lunarium ſitum determinandum. Hoc Teleſcopium impoſitum erat fulcro habenti axem in ſitu parallelo axi mundi conſtitutum, ut poſtquam ad Lunam directum eſſet ad unius phaſis obſervationem, poſſet ad alias phaſes Obſervandas per Lunæ ſemitam ad occaſum revo-

lui. Ita autem primo dirigebatur ad Lunam, ut eo immoto permanente Lunæ limbus borealis ſuo motu ad occaſum raderet unum ex his filis quod ideo parallelum dicimus, licet ob motum Lunæ in declinationem motui Lunæ ad occaſum multo celeriori commixtum nonnihil ab equatore declinaret dum Lunæ diſcus in reliqua tria fila ſucceſſivè incideret. Horum trium filorum intermedium angulos rectos cum parallelo efficiens, rectum perpendiculare & verticale appellamus. Reliqua duo obliqua, quorum primum dicimus in quod prius Luna incidit, ſecundum obliquum in quod Luna incidit poſterius. Initio Eclipſis, quando Lunæ punctum borealiſſimum nondum in umbra erat immerſum, illud filo aptavimus parallelo. Deinde poſtquam tale punctum umbræ immerſum eſt, eidem filo aptavimus auſtraliſſimum Lunæ punctum. unde factum eſt ut quod filum initio fuerat primum, in aliarum phaſium determinatione fuerit poſtremum & primum evaſerit quod poſtremum fuerat initio. Cum autem Lunæ limbus filum parallelum percurreret, Lunæ centrum intelligebatur deſcribere Lunarem ſemitam huic filo parallelam quæ ab aliis tribus filis ſecabatur. Portiones autem hujus ſemitæ ſupponuntur proportionales temporibus quibus ipſas Lunæ centrum percurrit, inæqualitas enim motus proprii uniuerſali motui immixti exiguo tempore imperceptibilis eſt. Cum igitur Lunæ limbus parallelum percurreret, obſervabatur beneficio horologii pendulo inſtructi & diebus præcedentibus ad ſolem conformati tempus adventus Lunæ macularum aliquot & lunarium cornuum ad hæc tria fila & deprehenſum eſt hujus Eclipſis tempore Lunæ diſcum tranſire per filum rectum 2′ 24″ per fila verò obliqua 3′ 24″ ideoque ſemi diametrum Lunæ tranſire per rectum 1′ 12″ per obliqua verò 1′ 42″ differentiâ utriuſque tranſitus exiſtente 30″. Hinc Obſervato uno appulſu Lunæ ad quodvis horum filorum, vel uno egreſſu dantur omnes alii ad fila reliqua. Semidiameter Lunæ AB jacens in lunari ſemita ABCDEF pertranſit per ejus punctum quod libet dum centrum A, percurrit ſpatium ſibi æquale AB at alia ſemidiameter AK angulum rectum efficiens cum alia rectâ linea NCK ad punctum K in quo proinde Lunam continget in, K, ab ejus ſemita declinans angulo KCA, tranſit per ipſum filum CK, dum centrum Lunæ percurrit, AC, hypothenuſam

Vid. Tab. Fig. 2.

Vid. Tab. Fig. 3.

ſam trianguli rectanguli, AKC, eſtque tempus tranſitus ſemidiametri, AB, per filum perpendiculare Lunam contingens in B, ad tranſitum ſemidiametri, AK, per filum obliquum NCK, ut AB vel AK, ſinus Anguli ACK, ad AC, ſinum anguli recti, ſive radium. Filo igitur, NCK, faciente eum ſemitâ Lunæ Angulo KCA ſemirecto, & Angulus KAC in triangulo rectangulo ſemirectus erit, ideoque latera CK, KA, æqualia, erit tranſitus rectus ſecundum AB, ad tranſitum ſemidiameni AK, per filum obliquum NK, ut ſinus anguli ſemirecti ad ſinum anguli recti, ut 707 ad 1000, ſive ut 72″ ad 102″ vel 1′ 42″ fere, ut obſervabatur Lunaris centri ſemitâ exiſtente AH,. Lunæ ſemidiametro ipſi perpendiculari, AM, ductâ MNO, parallela ipſi AH, ipſa congruet filo quod Lunæ limbus motu ſuo ad occidentem radet, quod ſecabitur ab obliquis, MCK, NGI & a recto NEP in puncto N quâ tranſit Axis Teleſcopii; facietque cum his filis Lunaris orbita duo triangula rectangula NEC, NEG, quæ ſupponuntur habere Angulos ſemirectos ad puncta N, C, G. Sunt ergo ſimilia & æqualia, habentque latera CE, EG, EN, æqualia ſemidiametro Lunæ AM. Si hinc inde ab interſectionibus C & G accipiantur in filis ipſi ſemidiametro æquales CR, CS; GI, GR, & in orbitâ CA, CF, GD, GH æquales CN, & jungantur AK, FS, DR, HI erunt ipſæ omnes equales inter ſe, efficientque ad fila angulos rectos ad K, S, R, I. Quare centro Lunæ exiſtente in A, Luna tanget primum obliquum in K & poſtquam centrum Lunæ venit ab A in C ejus ſemidiameter congruet lineæ CE, ideoque Luna tanget filum rectum in E. Poſtquam autem centrum Lunæ venerit ab A, in D, tanget ſecundum oliquum in R. Eſt autem AD æqualis Diametro Lunæ, nam cum GD ſit æqualis CA, addendo DC habebitur AD æqualis GC qui quidem eſt diametro Lunæ æqualis. Sed cum GD ſit æqualis CF ſi ab his auferantur æquales GE, EC erit FE æqualis ED et erit DF dupla, tantumque erit a contactu primo ſecundi obliqui in R ad contactum ultimum primi obliqui in S & poſtquam centrum Lunæ progreſſum fuerit in G ad diſtantiam ſemidiametri unius EG, Luna continget ultimo filum rectum in E. Lunæ centro progreſſo a G in H ipſa tanget ultimo ſecundum obliquum in I. Suppoſito igitur tranſitu recto Lunæ fieri 2′ 24″ ut obſervatum eſt.

Poſito ergo tranſitu recto lineæ fieri 2′ 24″ ut obſervatum eſt.

Poſito

	′	″	Differentiæ Contactuum ′	″
Posito Centro in A & contactu primi obliqui in K	0	0		
Centrum Lunæ erit in C & continget 1°. rectum in E.	1	42	1	42
Centrum perveniet in D & continget 1°. 2. obliquum in R.	2	24	0	42
Lunæ centrum erit in E filo intermedio perpendiculari.	2	54		
Centrum perveniet in F & continget ultimo 1. obliquum in S.	3	24	1	0
Centrum erit in G & continget ultimo rectum in E.	4	6	0	42
Erit tandem in H & continget ultimò 2. obliquum in I.	5	48	1	42

Huic calculo correſpondebant ut plurimum obſervationes in hâc Eclipſi intrà ſecundum unum. *Vid. Tab. Fig.* 4. ſufficiebat igitur in una phaſi obſervare duos ex his tranſitibus in reliquis phaſibus unum, ut reliqui omnes innoteſcerent, ſed plures obſervabantur ad majorem evidentiam, cumque Luna in hâc Eclipſi majori parte temporis Nubibus tegeretur ex quibus per intervalla emergebat, in emerſionibus u obſervabantur tranſitus qui magis preſtò erant.

Quod ad Lunares maculas attinet, obſervabatur tranſitus inſigniorum magiſque apparentium, paucæ enim aere nebuloſo clarè diſtinguebantur, & quæ propiores erant Lunari orbitæ, tam per filum rectum quam per unum aut utrumque obliquorum, tranſitus autem per rectum ſemper mediùs eſt inter tranſitus per duo obliqua eundem angulum cum Lunæ ſemitâ efficientia: quare obſervatis duobus quibuſcunque tertium inveniri poterat.

Comparatur autem tranſitus marginis præcedentis. Lunæ & maculæ per filum rectum ad habendam differentiam quam dicimus longitudinem maculæ a margine præcedenti: & tranſitus rectus maculæ comparatur cum obliquo ad habendam differentiam quæ æqualis eſt diſtantiæ viæ maculæ a ſemitâ puncti borealiſſimi radentis filum parallelum. Cum enim via maculæ ABC, parallela ſit viæ marginis DEF, eoſdem cum eiſdem

filis

filis Angulos facit ſemirectos ad A & C, rectos ad B, unde angulus ad A æqualis eſt Angulo ad C, & latus BA æquale lateri BE latitudini maculæ B a filo FED. *Vid. Tab. Fig. 5.*

Datâ autem longitudine & latitudine maculæ datur ejus ſitus in Lunâ. Deſcripto quippe circa ipſam quadrato cujus latus AB, intelligatur congruere filo parallelo & ſit diviſum in tot æquales partes quot ſecundis Luna per filum rectum tranſit latera verò AC, BD, ipſi filo perpendicularia ſint in totidem ſimiliter partes æquales diviſa. Sumptâ in parallelis longitudine AE, CF & ductâ FE & in perpendicularibus latitudine AG, BH, quam æqualem dicimus viæ interceptæ inter rectum & obliquum determinatur ſitus maculæ, M, in communi harum rectarum interſectione. *Vid. Tab. Fig. 6.*

Quod ſpectat ad Lunæ cornua in Eclipſi, ipsâ determinari poſſunt ſolâ longitudine, modo ſciatur quo in ſemicirculo auſtrali vel Boreali ſint ut cornu I per longitudinem AE vel CF, recta quippe FE Lunæ marginem ſecat in duobus punctis L & I, quorum unum eſt in ſemicirculo Boreali alterum in Auſtrali. Poteſt etiam determinari ſolâ latitudine AK, vel BM, modo ſciatur quo in ſemicirculo orientali vel occidentali ſit punctum I. Ex lineis autem longitudinis & latitudinis illa exactiùs ſitum cornu determinat, quæ propior eſt centro, ut hic punctum, I, exactius determinatur longitudine quam latitudine; è contra punctum O exactiùs latitudine quam longitudine, idque ob minorem obliquitatem lineæ rectæ ad circumferentiam, quâ efficitur ut exigua variatio diſtantiæ magis ſit in circunferentiâ ſenſibilis. Alia ratione per obliquos tranſitus determinatur ſitus macularum & cornuum Lunæ, ſi linea AD parallela ſemitæ Lunari PQ, ipſius marginem tangenti fiat diameter quadrati Lunæ circumſcripti quæ dividatur in tot æquales partes quot ſecundis Luna per filum obliquum pertranſit, ut in hâc Eclipſi in partes 204. Hujus quadrati duo latera AC, BD, primum obliquum repreſentabunt, ut pote illi parallela, reliqua AB, CD ſecundum obliquum, ſumpta autem differentia inter tranſitum marginis præcedentis Lunæ & maculæ M per obliquum in ſecundis horariis ab angulo præcedente ab A in T, & ductâ per T rectâ EF parallela lateri, *Vid. Tab. Fig. 7.*

teri, AC, & ſimiliter ſumptâ ab eodem angulo A, differentia inter tranſitum marginis præcedentis K & maculæ M, per ſecundum obliquum AB, ut AV, per punctum V, ducatur recta GVH parallela lateri AB, repræſentabit 2. obliquum ſecans priorem in puncto M, ibique ſitum maculæ determinabit. Eadem ratione determinabitur ſitus cornu E per differentiam ipſius tranſitus & marginis per 1. obliquum ſumpta, ut AT ſitus cornu H per differentiam ipſius tranſitus per ſecundum obliquum AB, ut AU, & ductâ per V, recta GH, parallele la lateri AD modo ſciatur ſit ne cornu in ſemicirculo præcedente aut ſequente.

Die 29. Octobris, 1697. Roterodami Veſperè poſt ſolis occaſum Cælum nubibus erat obductum. Viſa autem eſt Luna inter Nubes horâ 6 18′ adhuc integra, in præludium autem obſervationum cæptus eſt determinari ſitus macularum, notato tempore tranſitus ipſarum per fila Teleſcopii, horologio quod (ut ex obſervationibus ſolis altitudinum æqualium, manè & veſperè eadem die, & præcedentibus, captarum deducebatur) èa horâ & ſequentibus retardabat minutis 1′ 4″ quæ ſequentibus obſervationibus addidi & ita ad veram horam ſunt reductæ.

Cum ergo margo Lunæ Borealis filum parallelum raderet ſitus promontorii acuti quod propè Lunarem orbitam incidebat ſic determinatus eſt.

	h	′	″	
A	6	29	36	Promontorium acutum ad primum obliquum.
B	6	21	27	Præcedens Lunæ margo ad perpendiculare.
C	6	22	3	Promontorium acutum ad perpendiculare.
ErgoC—B	0		36	Differentia tranſitus per filum perpendiculare quæ eſt longitudo promontorii acuti a margine præcedente.
C—A	1		27	Differentia tranſitus promontorii acuti inter 1. obliquum & perpendiculare quæ ejus eſt latitudo a margine boreali.

Ante-

Antequam aliarum macularum ſitus poſſet determinari Luna Nubibus eſt obducta.

	h	′	″	
	6	30	34	Luna inter Nubes conſpecta adhuc apparuit integra.

Prima Obſervatio Eclipſis.

	6	38	58	Luna è Nubibus emergens jam & margine ſuperiori filum perpendiculare radente, phaſis & aliquot macularum ſitus ſic determinatus eſt.
	6	41	1	Ex Sequentibus præcedens margo ad primum obliquum.
A	6	41	23	Initium Maris Criſii ad 1. obl.
B	6	41	50	Promontorium acutum ad 1. obl.
C	6	42	12	Plinius ad 1. obl.
D	6	42	25	Menelaus ad 1. obliquum.
E	6	42	33	Manilius ad 1. obliquum.
F	6	42	43	Primus margo ad perpendiculare.
G	6	43	0	Proclus ad perpendiculare.
H	6	43	20	Promontorium acutum ad perpendiculare.
I	6	43	26	Margo ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
K	6	43	30	Menelaus ad perpendiculare.
L	6	44	0	Cornu præc. Lunæ ad perpendiculare, ipſa tangit filum horiz.
M	6	44	21	Cornu ſequens ad 1. obliqum.
N	6	44	35	Menelaus ad 2. obliquum.
O	6	44	57	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.
P	6	45	7	Margo ſequens ad perpendiculare.
Q	6	45	33	Cornu ſequens ad 2. obliquum.
R	6	45	55	Grimaldus ad 2 obliquum.
S	6	46	49	Sequens Margo ad 2 obliquum.

Examen primæ Obſervationis.

P—F		2	24	Tranſitus Lunæ per perpendiculare.
S—I		3	23	Tranſitus Lunæ per 2. obliquum.
H—F		0	37	Promontorii acuti Longitudo a margine præcedente.

	′	″	
H—B	1	30	Promontorii acuti latitudo a Margine Boreali.
K—F	0	47	Menelai longitudo a margine præcedente.
K—D	1	5	Menelai latitudo a margine Boreali.
O—K			
L—F	1	17	Cornu præcedentis longitudo a margine præc.
	0	0	Latitudo nulla.
O—F	2	14	Cornu ſequentis longitudo a margine præcedenti.
O—M	0	36	Latitudo ejuſdem cornu a margine Boreali.
Q—O	0	36	Eadem latitudo.

Ad eundem modum aliæ obſervationes expenſæ ſunt rejectis iis quæ minimè inter ſe convenire videbantur. Hinc longitudines & latitudines cornuum deductæ ſunt, ubi deerat tranſitus per filum perpendiculare, is deductus eſt ex tranſitibus per duos obliquos diviſo bifariam tempore inter utrumque.

Phaſes.	Longitudo à Margine Præc.		Latitudo à Margine Bor.		Longitudo à Margine Præced.		Latitudo à Margine Boreali.	
a.	′	″	′	″	′	″	′	″
1	1	17	0	0	2	14	0	36
			Latitudo à Margine Auſt.				Latitudo à Margine Auſt.	
2a.	0	28			2	24	1	17
3a.	0	10	1	49	2	22	1	9
4a.	0	1	1	10	2	23½	1	6½
5a.	0	2	0	56				
6a.	0	3	0	53	2	24	1	16
7a.	0	6	0	42	2	22		
8a.	0	11	0	32	2	13	1	54
9a.	0	6	0	43	1	35		
10a.	0	0	0	54				

Ad deſcriptionem phaſium ſumpta eſt ſemidiameter umbræ æqualis diametro Lunæ cum duabus tertiis ſemidiametri ejuſdem quæ magis congruere viſa eſt.

In Secundâ Phaſi in quâ Cœlum obſcurum.

	h	′	″	
A	7	6	46	Margo præcedens ad perpendiculare.
B	7	7	8	Cornu præcedens ad verticale.
C	7	7	47	Cornu ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
D	7	8	19	Margo ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
E	7	9	4	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.
	7	12	22	Umbra ad Manilium.

Situs Cornuum.

B—A	0	28	Cornu præced. longitudo a margine præcedente.
E—A	2	24	Cornu ſequentis longitudo a margine orientali.
E—C	1	17	Cornu ſequentis lat. a margine Auſtrali.

In Tertiâ Phaſi.

A	7	29	30	Cornu præc. ad 1. obliquum.
B	7	21	9	Margo præc. ad verticale.
C	7	21	19	Cornu præc. ad verticale.
D	7	21	51	Margo præcedens ad 2. obliquum.
E	7	22	24	Cornu ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
F	7	22	47	Margo ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
G	7	23	9	Cornu præcedens ad 2. obliquum.
H	7	23	31	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.
I	7	24	40	Cornu ſequens ad 2. obliquum.
	7	29	4	Umbra ad Dyoniſium

Situs Cornuum.

C—B	0	10	Cornu præcedentis longitudo a margine orientali.
C—A	1	49	Cornu præcedentis latitudo a margine auſtrali.
G—C	1	50	Eadem latitudo.
H—B	2	22	Cornu ſequentis longitudo a margine præcedente.

H—E	1		7″	Cornu ſequentis latitudo a margine auſtrali.
I—H	1		9	Eadem latitudo.

In Quarta Phaſi.

	h			
A	7	40	24	Cornu præcedens ad 1. obliquum.
* I	7	41	34	Ex ſequentibus margo præcedens ad verticale.
B	7	41	35	Cornu præced. ad verticale.
C	7	42	18	Margo præced. ad 1. obliquum.
D	7	42	44	Cornu præcedens ad 2. obliquum.
E	7	42	51	Cornu ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
F	7	43	14	Margo ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
* E+K	7	43	57½	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.
G	7	43	58	Margo ſequens ad verticale.
H	7	45	4	Cornu ſeq. ad 2. obl.

G — 2′ 24″ v I	7	41	34	Margo præced. ad verticale.
B—I		0	1	Cornu præc. longitudo a margine præced.
B—A		1	11	Cornu præc. latitudo a margine auſtrali.
D—B		1	9	Eadem latitudo.
H—E		2	13	Differentia tranſitus cornu ſequentis inter obliq.
K		1	6½	Dimidium lat. cornu ſequ. a marg. Auſtrali.
E+K	7	43	57½	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.
* E+K—I		2	23″	Longitudo cornu ſeq. a margine præceden e.

In Quintâ Phaſi.

	h	′	″	
I	7	49	34.	Margo præcedens ad 1. obliquum.
A	7	50	22	Cornu præcedens ad 1. obliquum.
B	7	51	.4	Promontorium acutum in umbra.
*L	7	51	16	Margo præcedens ad perpendiculare.
C	7	51	18	Cornu præcedens ad verticale.
D	7	51	58	Margo præcedens ad 2. obliquum.
E	7	52	29	Cornu ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
F	7	52	56	Margo ſequens ad 1. obliquum.
D— 2′ 24″ v I	7	49	34	Margo præcedens ad 1. obliquum.
B —I		1	30	Longit. obl. Promontorii acçuti a 1. obliquo.

Situs cornuum Quintæ Phaſis.

D— 0 42 v L	7	51	16	Margo præcedens ad perdiculare.
C —L		0	2	Cornu præcedentis long. a marg. præced.
C —A		0	56	Cornu præced. latitudo a margine auſtrali.
E —I		2	55	Long. obliqua a 1. obl. ad maximam long. 3′ 24″.
		0	29.	Complementum. Idem complementum.
F —E		0	27	Idem complementum. Medium 0′ 28″.

In Sextâ Phaſi.

	h	′	″	
* L	7	53	14	Margo præcedens ad 1. obl.
A	7	54	6	Cornu precedens ad 1. obl.
B	7	54	44	Promont. acutum ad 1. obl.
* K	7	54	56	Margo præced. ad perpend.
C	7	54	59	Cornu præced. ad perpend.
D	7	55	38	Margo præced. ad 2. obl.
F	7	55	52	Cornu præced. ad 2. obl.
G	7	56	4	Cornu ſequens ad 1. obl.
H	7	56	36	Margo ſequens ad 1. obl.
I	7	57	20	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.

	′	″				
D —	2	24 v	L	7	53	14	Margo præcedens ad 1 obl.
D —	0	42 v	K	7	54	56	Margo præced. ad perpend.

Situs Cornuum.

C — K	0	3	Cornu præced. longitudo a marg. præcedenti.
C — A	0	53	Cornu præced. latitudo a marg. auſtrali.
F — C	0	53	Eadem latitudo.
I — K	2	24	Longitudo cornu ſequentis a marg. præcedenti.
I — G	1	16	Latitudo Cornu ſequentis a marg. auſtrali.
B — L	1	30	Longitudo obliqua Prom. acuti a 1. obl.

In Septimâ Phaſi.

* I	8	5	51	Margo præced. ad 1. obl.
A	8	6	58	Cornu præced. ad 1. obl.
* K	8	7	33	Margo præced. ad perpend.
B	8	7	39	Cornu præced ad perpend.
C	8	8	15	Margo præced. ad 2. obl.
D	8	8	21	Cornu præced. ad 2. obl.
E	8	8	55	Medium umbræ ad perpend. ferè.
F	8	9	14	Margo ſequens ad 1. obl.

		h	′	″	
	G	8	9	55	Cornu ſequens ad verticale.
	H	8	9	58	Margo ſequens ad verticale.
C — 2′ 24″ v	I	8	5	51	Margo præced. ad 1. obl.
C — 0 42 v	K	8	7	33	Margo præced. ad perpend.
B —	K	0	0	6	Cornu præced. long. a margine præcedenti.
B —	A	0	0	41	Cornu præced. lat. a margine auſtrali.
D —	B	0	0	42	Eadem latitudo.
G —	K	0	2	22	Cornu ſequenis long. a marg. præced.

In Octavâ Phaſi.

	A	8	23	53	Cornu præced. ad 1. obl.
*	K	8	24	13	Margo præced. ad vert.
	B	8	24	24	Cornu præced. ad perp.
	C	8	24	55	Margo præced. ad 2. obl.
	D	8	24	57	Cornu præced. ad 2. obl.
	E	8	25	55	Margo ſequens ad 1. obl.
	F	8	26	26	Cornu ſeq. ad perpend.
	G	8	26	38	Margo ſequens ad vertic.
	H	8	28	20	Cornu ſequens ad 2. obl.
C — 0′ 42″ v	K	8	24	13	Margo præced. ad perpend.
B —	K	0	0	11	Longitudo cornu præced. a margine auſtrali.
B —	A	0	0	31	Latitudo cornu præc. a margine auſtrali.
D —	B	0	0	33	Eadem latitudo.
F —	K	0	2	13	Longitudo cornu ſeq. a margine præcedenti.
H —	F	0	1	54	Latitudo cornu ſeq. a margine auſtrali.

In Nonâ Phaſi.

	A	8	49	25	Cornu præced. ad 1. obl.
	B	8	49	42	Eclipſis concavitas ad 1. obl.
*	I	8	50	2	Margo præced. ad perpend.
	C	8	50	8	Cornu præced. ad verticale.
	D	8	50	41	Margo præc. ad 2. obliquum.

	h	′	″	
E	8	50	51	Cornu præc. ad 2. obliquum.
F	8	51	34	Cornu ſeq. ad verticale.
G	8	51	43	Margo ſeq. ad 1. obl.
H	8	52	26	Margo ſeq. ad verticale.
H — 0′ 24″ v I	8	50	2	Margo præc. ad perpend.
C — I	0	0	6	Longitudo Cornu præc. a margine præc.
C — A	0	0	43	Latitudo cornu præced. a margine auſtrali.
E — C	0	0	43	Eadem latitudo.
F — I	0	1	32	Long. cornu ſequ. a marg. præced. Latitudo cornu ſeq. deſideratur.

In Decimâ Phaſi.

* L	9	3	38	Margo præcedens ad 1. obl.
A	9	4	29	Cornu præcedens ad 1. obl.
B	9	5	4	Umbra recedit a Plinio.
* H	9	5	20	Margo præced. ad verticale.
* I	9	5	23	Cornu præced. ad verticale.
C	9	5	53	Cornu ſeq. ad 1. obl.
D	9	6	17	Cornu præc. ad 2. obl.
E	9	7	2	Margo ſeq. ad 1. obl.
F	9	7	47	Margo ſeq. ad verticale.
E — 2′ 42″ v H	9	5	20	
D — A	0	1	48	Tranſitus cornu præced. inter obliquos.
M	0	0	54	Dimidium lat. Cornu Præc. a margine auſtrali.
D — M vel I	9	5	23	Cornu præc. ad verticale.
I — H		0	3	Longitudo.
E — 3′ 24″ v L	9	3	37	Margo præced. ad 1. obl.
F — 4 6 v L	9	3	41	Idem margo.
C — L		2	25	Longitudo obliqua cornu ſeq. a 1 obliquo.
	9	9	4	Umbra recedit a Langreno.
		9	19	Finis maris tranquillitatis.
		13	40	Ariſtoteles.
		14	39	Cleomedes.
		21	34	Finis.

Vid. Fig. 8.